

THE CHRONICLE

VOL. III, NO. 13.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

PEABODY'S OVERALLS

Wear like a Pigs Nose.

GUARANTEE—Ten cents for every button that comes off. Twenty-five cents for every rip up the seam.

SEE DAVE

See Him at Once About That New Easter Suit.

D. G. HARVIE

CROSSFIELD LUMBER YARD



Lumber Talk

Is sure to be of interest to those who are, and to those who intend to build, so we want you to let us have a chance at your contracts. We feel pretty sure it will be of mutual advantage and we know that we can furnish you lumber in quantities of better quality at lower prices than most dealers.

The Only Place

In town where you can get the **Genuine**

LETHBRIDGE GALT COAL

We also handle
Knee Hill Coal.
Taber Coal.

Place Your Orders Now.

CROSSFIELD LUMBER YARD

Geo. Becker, Proprietor.

McKAY BROS

Central for Government 'Phone.

Central for Farmers' Independent 'Phone.

Central for Mandt and Hamilton Wagons and all kinds of Farm Machinery, Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Well Casing, Pumps, Galvanized Iron Piping, Burton Water Systems, Hot Air and Hot Water Furnaces, Baths, Sinks, etc.

Our goods are UP-TO-DATE in every respect having every latest improvement. Our Motto is, and will be **Second to None**. Call us up, Look us up, or Write us up and you will receive

PROMPT ATTENTION

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

At Prices to Defy Competition at
McDonad & McNaughton's Mills
WE HAVE

Shiplap, Flooring, Window and Door Jambs, Ceiling, Drop-siding, Dimension and Rough Lumber

POST OFFICE ADDRESS—CREMONA

Mills 25 miles West of Crossfield on road across Little Red Deer. Accommodation for man and beast.

Provincial Paragraphs

Sandy Fisher, of Markerville, who pleaded guilty at Red Deer to unlawful killing of sheep, was given four months.

The council at Camrose have engaged an electrical engineer to prepare plans and specifications for an up-to-date electric light plant.

One Jap, one German, two Chinks and a Yankee were each fined \$5 and costs at Edmonton by Magistrate Cowan for selling cigarettes to young boys.

J. Reginald Davidson has been appointed publicity commissioner for Camrose at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. An active advertising campaign is to be carried on this year.

J. H. Dawson, a Justice of the Peace, chairman of the Wainwright village council, assaulted one H. E. Connor, a member of the staff of the Wainwright Star. He was fined \$5 and costs.

Camrose is negotiating with the G.T.P. for another wholesale spur on the west side of the town. The first consignment of groceries, four car loads, for G. F. and J. Galt Ltd., arrived last week.

S. Joffe, H. Margolis and E. Gellin all of Calgary have been notified by the Black Hand Society that they must produce certain sums of money or join the angel throng. The police are investigating.

The post office at Artursvale, near Innisfail, has been closed up. Since the death of the former postmaster there has been no one to carry on the work so the inspector has all the papers and books removed.

Two by-laws were submitted to the ratepayers at Wetaskiwin recently, one for the raising of \$40,000 to complete the waterworks and sewerage system and the other for the raising of \$5,000 for the extension of the electric light plant. Both by-laws were carried by a large majority.

A Galician gentleman named Harry Hausink who resides at Edmonton was much esteemed and highly trusted by his fellow countrymen. He, however, conducted a habit of issuing cheques and drawing upon his friends bank accounts. He is now entangled in the meshes of the law.

Some of the larger farmers in the southern part of the province have put the steam plows to work, and are operating double shifts. The traction engines, drawing ten and twelve plow shares, have been fitted up with powerful headlights, and the snorting, puffing monsters are tearing up the prairie at a rate that promises to make the coming season the most productive in the history of the province.

A clever bunco game was practised upon an unsuspecting farmer near Tofield a few days ago and as a result Geo. Quam is out a few dollars. A young man apparently of Scandinavian origin one evening called at the farm house of Geo. Quam and worked the trick of securing accommodation for several days. In a very smooth way he made McKay believe that he came from the same neighborhood in Ontario as McKay talking about many persons formerly living there and their families. After staying several days at McKay's without paying for his board or making any offer to do so he stated that he would go into Tofield for some bread, that article having run out of supply. McKay was sharp enough to refrain from giving the guy any money to make the requisite purchase and left the farm to haul logs. The stranger who had given the name of Henschbarg to McKay then walked over to Quam's and calling on the latter told him that he was a warm friend of McKay's and had been spending several days visiting him. That he had left to buy some bread in town for McKay, but that he had forgotten the money and he then asked Quam to lend him a dollar. Quam nothing suspecting gave him a cheque for \$5.00 to get cashed and bring him back \$4.00. He also gave him some silver to get some tobacco and a bread ticket. Mr. stranger told Quam his name was Mitchell. He soon left and that was the last Quam or McKay saw of him. McKay shortly after came home and suspecting something went over to Quam's and told his suspicions after hearing Quam's story. Quam then came into town on horseback and put the police on his track. He has not since been heard of.—Standard.

STERLINGVILLE

The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davies, of Sterlingville, for their son Harry and wife, on Friday evening, March 4th, was a great success. A large number were present, all of whom said they enjoyed the evening to the utmost.

Rev. Mr. Gratz acted as chairman for the evening. His splendid address was enjoyed by all. Also in presenting the prizes; his little speeches provoked much laughter.

Mr. T. Magee's songs were enjoyed very much and of course he had encores to respond to. He also sang in the choruses which was a great help, and played the accompaniments for the singing. His help was very much appreciated.

An excellent programme was provided, every number of which seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed. The following was the programme rendered:—

Address Mr. Gratz.
Song "O Who Will O'er the Downs So Free."
Mrs. Magee, Misses Storey, Cormode, Calder, Messrs. Magee, Davis, Cormode.
Recitation "The Nineteenth Century Teacher."
Miss M. Storey.
Song and Chorus "Aileen Allanan."
Misses Calder, Storey, Cormode.
Mrs. Magee, Messrs. Magee, Davis, Cormode, Storey.
Song "School Days."
Misses F. Davis, A. Storey.
Song "Women's Rights."
Eight young men, and one young lady.
Organ Solo Miss Jacquith.
Recitation "When Albani sang."
Miss L. Calder.
Song "Whispering Hope."
Misses Calder and Storey.
Spelling Match The Advanced Class.
Song and Chorus.
"Who Will Buy My Pretty Flowers"
Misses Storey, Co mode, Calder, Mrs. Magee, Messrs. Magee, Davis, Cormode, Storey.
Song Mr. Magee.
Dialogue "Ten Old Maids."
Chorus "Massa's In De Cold Ground."

The Spelling Match was quite a comical number on the programme. Although the words were at times spelled right, as a general rule, they did not do. For instance "Cata-most" did not get spelled right till it reached the end of the class, when the young lady spelled "kitten," and was told to go to the head. The one who was at the head when the Spelling Match was finished received a prize, which turned out to be a string of empty spoons.

ALBERTA WEATHER

Monday, March 14th, in Sunny Alberta, temperature at noon 82 degrees. The gophers are popping in and out of their burrows and the sun is shining brightly. Farmers are working on the land and every indication points to an early spring. This is not one isolated day for it is but one of a succession of days of the regular Alberta spring weather. We read of ice jams in the east, cold weather in the States and thank our lucky stars that it has not fallen to our lot to reside in such benighted climes. On Tuesday the thermometer at Ontkes & Armstrong's store registered 94 degrees in the sun at 12.45.

DIRECTORS MEETING

A meeting of the directors of the Crossfield Agricultural Society was held in Bishop's Hall on Friday afternoon, March 11th, at 4.30. The president, J. Cameron, was in the chair and the work of the meeting was centered in the drafting of a prize list for the coming Agricultural Fair. About \$400 will be donated in prizes. N. Crawford donated a special prize of \$15 for Percheron Stallions.

Const. Vaughan of the Calgary Police force laid charges against Sgt. Burrows. The charges were that he visited disorderly houses, that he checked a female prisoner under the chin and embraced her, failed to make his rounds and was drunk and slept while on duty. The commissioners a ter hearing the evidence dismissed Burrows from the force, reduced the wages for a year of constables Vaughan and Richardson and severely reprimanded constables Kearns and Fisher.

In the "Woman's Rights" tableau, it was quite amusing to see the gentlemen with their coats off, sleeves rolled up to their elbows, and large aprons on, doing all kinds of work, while the lady of the household was ready to go out.

There were also some guessing contests, and a search for peanuts hid everywhere. The first prizes were carried off by Messrs. T. Davis R. Brown, R. Storey, while the consolation prizes were carried off by Messrs. G. Cochrane, R. Wood, T. Magee. A sumptuous supper was served at midnight, after which a little dancing was indulged in. It broke up in the wee sma' hours of the morning. After a very enjoyable evening being spent by all.

Grand Entertainment

In the Oddfellows' Hall, Crossfield, at 8 p.m., on

Easter Monday, March 28

Under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church

Songs, Monologues, Recitations, Dialogues, Good

Music by the Local Talent

BOX SOCIAL AND BACHELORS' BOX

Everyone Welcome

Every Gentleman brings his Lady and every Lady her Basket

Admission 25c

Reserved Seats at 50c on Sale at Canadian Bank of Commerce or at the Drug Store

Lodge Cards

M. W. OF A.

SUNALTA CAMP NO. 13863

Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Crossfield, the Second Thursday and Fourth Saturday of each month.

Visiting neighbors welcome.
CHAS. McAV, Geo. O. DAVIS,
V. C. Clerk and Secretary.

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No.  42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows' Hall at 7.30 p.m.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
James Dryburgh, Rec-Sec.



"No Surrender," No. 1906.
Meets Tuesday on or before the Full Moon. Visiting brethren always welcome.
Geo. W. Boyes, A. Wheeler,
W. M. Secy.



Court Prairie Flower No. 1917

Meets the first Saturday and third Monday in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. For further information write any of the brethren.
D. Ontkes, James Mewhort,
C. R. Rec. Sec.

Professional Cards

C. W. MOORE,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Carstairs, Alberta

Will be at Crossfield every Thursday.

Dr. LARGE,

Dentist, Carstairs.

Will be at the Alberta Hotel, Crossfield Every Thursday.
AT CAIRSTAIRS OFFICE
Every Day, Except Wednesday and Thursday.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advantage of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Marked & Marlow, New York 212 & 214, Broadway, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

AUCTIONEER

If you want a first-class Sale call on H. A. Weitz, who resides on the J. B. McIaren farm, 1 1/2 miles S.E. of Crossfield, the Auctioneer. Full blooded cattle sales, a speciality. Call on Dick Ontke for terms.

H. A. WEITZ,
Crossfield, Alta.

JOE. DEWSBURY

Shoe Repairer

BOOTS AND SHOES NEATLY
AND PROMPTLY REPAIRED

Closed on Mondays.

Next Door to Chronicle Office, Crossfield

THE ARCADE

Pool Room and Cigar Store

Come in and spend a pleasant hour and try our Cigars and Soft Drinks. Latest Magazines always kept in stock.

H. Mann Prop.

The Crossfield Chronicle

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Published at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

RATES

Lost, Strayed, Found, Wanted and other transient advertisements of a similar nature one cent a word, six insertions for the price of four. Payable in advance.

Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.

Commercial contract rates upon application.

E. M. SEAGER,

EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910.

Editorial

On another page of this paper is a letter from a director of the Crossfield Agricultural Society asking for support for the institution and we would call the attention of our readers to it. We are all interested directly or indirectly in the agricultural affairs of the district and benefit from the same. Time and time again have we noticed publicity given to surrounding towns by crop yields in papers, holding of fairs, reports of which are circulated but among them we have not noticed to any great extent the name of Crossfield. The membership fee is but one dollar and surely we can all spare that amount. Why should we not in addition to becoming members get to gether and raise a sum of money to be handed over to the directors of the institution to be awarded as a citizens prize?

We would call attention to the fact that "Any person who shall either directly or indirectly, personally or through any servant, employee or agent—Kindle a fire and let it run at large on any land not his own property; Permit any fire to pass from his own land or allow any fire under his charge, custody or control or under the charge, custody or control of any servant, employee or agent to run at large shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25 and not more than \$200." In addition to this the party is open to a civil action for damage done. The necessary precautions as set down by the ordinance are a fire guard not less than twenty five feet wide on all sides of the land to be burned off. The guard must be clear of any inflammable material and furthermore three adult persons provided with proper appliances for extinguishing prairie fires must be on hand during the continuance of the fire.

Editorial Notes

The evening are lighter now. So is the underwear of the man who is going to have a cold next week.

Why should not women enter the barber business? They certainly trim a man (or men) sometime in their lives.

One hundred tons of horse flesh are bought in London, Eng., every week for human consumption. This is nagging the cockney with a vengeance.

A boy returned home from college dressed like a sport. His father looked him up and down and said, "Henry you look like a fool." A little while after a neighbor came in and said, "Henry you look just like your father did when he returned from college. 'Yes' said Henry. 'So father was telling me.'"

The city commissioners yesterday made arrangements to send Daniel Fletcher to Minneapolis on Saturday to procure a pair of artificial limbs. A subscription of \$400 has been raised in the city for the purpose. Fletcher had both feet frozen a year ago while lost in a snowstorm, and they had to be amputated. He has since been at the Holy Cross hospital. After getting his artificial limbs, he will return to Calgary.

The above appeared in Wednesday's Calgary Alberta. The affair as written leaves the impression that Calgary did it all. This is in accordance with the usual Calgary spirit but we would mention that money was raised at Carstairs, here and maybe at other points we know not and out of justice the report should read Calgary and vicinity.

The question of "Who's Who in Heaven" seems to bother a great many of our neighbors so much that they forget all about the local aspect of the case. The fact that they habitually slander others, never pay their subscription to the Chronicle, hunt around for the smallest coin with which to grace the collection and then feel qualified to criticize the sermon, seems to bother them not at all. Their lips are always ready to talk of Peter and John, and if you make a motion towards their ledger where their accounts are in an iniquitous condition, they suddenly have an engagement to minister to the sick, or have to attend a church meeting with the object of cutting down the preacher's salary. We have a shrewd suspicion that when they run up against the preliminary hearing of the Divine Court in the next world, they will be suddenly enlightened otherwise with more force than consideration.

Arthur Stranger, alias T. Finchback, has been sentenced to six months for fraud and breaking jail at New Denver B. C. He arrived recently from England and began practising dentistry with a knife, awl corkscrew and carbolic acid, showing a fake diploma, and filling teeth with ordinary chewing gum.

For Quick Sale of Real Estate IN THE

Acme District

List Your Property With
McClain & May,
ACME, - ALTA.

TAPSCOTT, P. O.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
Insurance placed in Best Companies.
We have some fine farm lands for sale and invite prospective purchasers to give us a call.

Crossfield School District No. 752

The REGULAR MEETING of the above School Board will be held at the School House at 10 a. m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November.
All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Store of D. G. Harvie.
J. A. MacDougall, Chairman.
G. W. Boyes, Sec.-Treas.

"The Faultless Flour"

is

Seal of Alberta

The Seal of Alberta
is
'The Faultless Flour'

And Therefore

Makes Perfect Bread

Guaranteed and Sold by

ONTKES & ARMSTRONG

Crossfield

Alberta.

ACME REALTY CO.

Land Wanted to List
Insurance

Money to Loan
At Lowest Rates

Experienced Auctioneer Always on Hand
Commissioner for Affidavits

W. Bannerman, Mgr.

Acme,

Alta.

The CROSSFIELD MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail Butchers

WE

Pay Cash for BUTTER,
EGGS, POULTRY and
HIDES. We buy HOGS
live or dressed.

WE

Sell SMOKED MEATS,
FRESH MEATS, FRESH
FISH, SMOKED FISH.

The
CROSSFIELD MEAT MARKET
L. G. FISHER, Proprietor

Make This Out

CROSSFIELD, Alta., 1910

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that my yields for season 1909 were as follows:—

FLAX:—No. of Acres..... Yield..... Yield per Acre.....
OATS:—No. of Acres..... Yield..... Yield per Acre.....
WHEAT:—No. of Acres..... Yield..... Yield per Acre.....
BARLEY:—No. of Acres..... Yield..... Yield per Acre.....

Signed.....

Sec.....Tp.....Rg.....W. of.....

A PLAGUE OF FIELD MICE

(By Day Allen Wiley)

A FAMILIAR little animal, so small that two or three can be laid on the outstretched hand, has been causing so much trouble to the western part of the United States that thousands of acres of vegetables, grain and other crops have been lost. It is said it has caused a war between man and the mouse.

It is in Nevada that the mice have eaten so much of the farm produce. Here the Carson and the Humboldt rivers flow through "ribs," valleys where the currents have washed deep into the earth. On each side of these valleys are great plains. In former years they could not be inhabited, because they were without water, since the rivers flowed so far below the surface. Finally the work of irrigation made the soil fertile, and people came from all parts of the United States to engage in farming.

As the country became settled, mice began to make their appearance. The farmer sometimes saw them scampering about the fields and here and there would find a little hole in the earth which formed a home for one of these tiny families. At first they did little damage, however, because they were so few in number, but as time went on, and of raising a very large family; sometimes a pair may have twenty-five little ones within six weeks. They increased in numbers so fast that they finally formed great colonies. Their food had been the leaves of alfalfa, grass shoots, and other vegetables growing round the edges of farms, the plants cultivated for food remaining unused.

Finally mice became so numerous that it is supposed hunger forced them to enter the crop plants. They went into the fields in such armies that in a day they would strip every leaf from the plants in an acre or more.

At first the farmers did not know what to do. The ground was swarming with mice, and their burrows or holes were so thick that sometimes it was almost impossible to walk without stepping into them. Apparently mice from other parts of the country joined them; for the colonies increased so fast that as many as five thousand of their holes were counted in a single acre. During the season it was found that the invasion extended so far along the Humboldt Valley that they had completely destroyed the vegetation upon farms covering over forty-five square miles.

The little animals were far more active during the summer season when alfalfa and other hay, as well as vegetables were raised. In the alfalfa grass is raised so extensively that when the mice began their work about fifty square miles of it was being grown for the harvest. At the end of the season it was found that they had ruined no less than three-fifths of the fields, causing a loss of three hundred thousand dollars.

The destruction attracted so much attention that Government naturalists and other experts made close study of their habits. It was found that the variety known as meadow mouse was responsible for most of the trouble. During their invasion of Nevada they were found over an area one hundred miles long.

The farmers tried various ways to kill them. It was, of course, useless to use sticks or clubs; for they were too numerous. Finally it was decided to destroy poisoned grain and grass over the fields infested by the little animals. Phosphorus and strychnine were mixed with water and sprinkled on alfalfa and other grass, which was cut into short lengths and little piles scattered near the burrows of the mice. In this way thousands were killed; but they were in such numbers that the plan did not succeed at first.

Then the farmers thought of destroying their homes. Many of burrows were fastened together in a sort of matting that on the ground and dragged by horses over fields where the mice had burrowed. The mice were so heavy that they literally rubbed out the burrows. This plan had some effect, but it was found that after the holes had been destroyed the active little animals would dig others in a night. So it was necessary to keep pulling the mats over the field frequently. Then the farmers began burning grass, weeds and other dry vegetation on the edges of the cultivated fields and in the swamps, as it was known that these were great breeding places for mice. Small dogs were also turned into the infested territory.

But not until the naturalists sent by the Government came to the rescue was the advance of these tiny enemies of the farmer checked and the remainder of the crops in the Humboldt Valley saved. The expert decided that poison was the only way to check them; but that it must be applied in a special way. With the aid of the farmers they prepared what the called "bait," consisting of chopped alfalfa mixed with strychnine and water. This was made so weak that farm animals would not be injured even if they ate a great deal of it.

The armies of mice advanced in remarkably regular order. Tons and tons of the poisoned bait were found in the territory in advance of the mice and the ground strewn with it.

As the result an immense mouse trap as it might be called, was formed. The little animals marching into it of course fed upon the bait, but within a few hours after eating a single spear of the hay. No one can say how many were killed in this way; but the number probably ran into millions. In some places a hundred dead bodies were found upon a space ten or twelve feet square. Of course not all of them ate the poison, and some escaped; but these were comparatively few.

Field mice are wonderfully ingenious little creatures. Water will not kill them, and so they spread very rapidly in irrigated land, swimming down the

ditches that convey water to the fields, while the earth banks that form channels of irrigation are favorite places for serious damage by digging through these embankments, thus letting the water go to waste.

INSECT PESTS IN AGRICULTURE

THE pest which attacks to insects in general is justified by the ravages committed by the many insect enemies of flowers, vegetables, grain, fruit and forest trees. These marauders, however, are themselves the prey of various carnivorous and parasitic insects. This civil war in the insect world results to man's advantage, for the insectivorous insects are both numerous and prolific. Their methods of attack vary with the species. Some, like the ladybird, simply capture and devour their prey, while others lay their eggs in or upon the larvae and eggs of their victims. Tetrachetids, for example, pierce the eggs of the elm gall insect and prevents their hatching, and some ichneumon flies deposit their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars which are "eaten alive" by the larvae which issue from those eggs.

For the purpose of destroying injurious insects the infested plants, branches, leaves or fruit are often destroyed also. Paul Marshall, an eminent authority on this subject and director of the native institute for combating injurious insects, has pointed out that by this practice we also destroy our natural allies, the insect parasites. For example, farmers have been advised to re-

move the stubble from grain fields in order to destroy the gall fly (Cecidomyia), but the mice have disappeared long before harvest time, while the stubble may still contain parasites which would have attacked the flies of the next season.

A similar example is afforded by Diplosa, an insect which lives in the grain kernel. After he proved that the practice of burning the threshed straw defeats its own object, for the pupae that have been injured by parasites remain in the straw. Burning the straw, therefore, merely destroys the enemies of the injurious insect. Deacons, having observed many ichneumon flies emerging from bolls of apple branches, and incidentally destroying many apple buds, suggested keeping the buds in covered vessels until all the ichneumon flies should come out. In this way he secured and released, from five barrels of single buds, about 250,000 ichneumon flies, and incidentally destroyed more than 3,000 apple buds. Before the larvae of Cecidomyia, with their parasites, were released, the buds were provided with openings large enough to permit the parasites to escape, but too small to be traversed by the Cecidomyia butterflies. In the war against the destructive European scale and the species of Aspidiotis it is customary to cut off the infested branches in winter. No other measures are required, for the scale insects feed only on living plants and are incapable of motion, they starve on the cut branches, the parasites which feed upon them, fly back to the orchard after pupation. The utilization of "antemphages," or insectivorous insects, is little practiced in the United States, where the insect pest has been far more thoroughly studied, parasites have been imported from various countries and plants infested with injurious insects.

A remarkable instance is that of a scale insect, introduced from California, which nearly destroyed the orange and lemon plantations of California. A somewhat similar case was recently reported from search for parasites of this scale insect.

A parasite was found and 100 specimens were brought to Canada, where they multiplied so rapidly that the following year 10,000 parasites were distributed

among the nurseries, and in a year and a half the scale was almost annihilated and the plantations were saved.

In employing parasites for the destruction of injurious insects, the method of procedure necessarily varies with the species which is the object of attack. In America, for the purpose of combating the Lipidid mites, which are so destructive of fruit and forest trees, hundreds of thousands of nests of certain species of parasitic wasps were sent, each winter, to a laboratory in Boston, which is devoted to the propagation and study of parasites of mites. The parasites are reared in boxes provided with glass windows through which the life processes and habits of the insects can be observed, and glass tubes, with their outer ends plugged with cotton, are inserted in opening in one side of the box. The parasitic insects, after pupation, seek the light and fly into the glass tubes, where they can be examined with a magnifying glass. These parasitic insects are sometimes found to be infested with parasites of their own. In this case, the insects and their parasites, the latter alone, are destroyed. The insects which are free from parasites are set at liberty or kept for breeding.

In order to prevent the dissemination of the non-indigenous hyperparasites which occasionally accompany parasitic insects sent from foreign countries, the insects are kept carefully closed and are provided with double the enclosure. When useful parasitic insects leave the breeding cages they are usually not kept at liberty, but are confined in small cages constructed over the cages, where each parasitic species can be propagated separately.

ENGLAND'S HORSELESS ARMY

TODAY the Royal Agricultural Society is giving hospitality to the

several recent organizations for the en-

an admiring official of our War Office, "purchased their horses in Ireland at a considerably greater price than we had given. The horses were purchased at an average of \$45 to three and a half years old, and were then put on Government farms, where they were kept a half-year or eighteen months, after which the horses were sold to the troops—the horses were sold to them by auction, and the amount that the horse fetched was given to the owner of the amount. The money was paid by the troopier, if necessary in easy instalments, and the other half was given to the owner. The War Office. Under this system they had not only the horses available for the training of the troops—the army which at present valued \$150,000 a year—but they also had the horses already equipped and ready for mobilization. This system costs the Swiss Government—which was lately situated in regard to the purchase of horses and breeding experiments—an average of \$8 12s per horse per year."

Roughly speaking, the Swiss price, when transport charges are reckoned, nearly \$10 a horse more than we do. The result of our methods, or want of methods, is this:

First, at the lowest estimate the army at present is 132,000 horses short, without reckoning the wastage that war would entail.

Secondly, the Territorial Army is horseless. The horses for manoeuvres are hired at a considerable cost, and after the fortnight or three weeks' training they are entirely lost to the army. They are not retrained, or in any way retained.

In no department of public affairs—and this accusation is strong enough—is the want of organization more foolish and more costly than in the army. England and Ireland are supreme as breeding grounds for horses. We have facilities such as no other nation has, and we are content to buy and breed good horses at a cheap rate; and yet we are content to suffer for Switzerland in this department, and to endure an imminent national danger. Two years ago Lord Carrington, in his best official manner, announced the danger, condemned the Royal Commission and promised reform. They were brave words, but his department has done nothing since but appoint some extra staff to look after the horses of the country; and the War Office, the other department concerned, has issued through various official channels memoranda for the poverty of the funds at their disposal.

With February begins the season for horse shows. We shall presently see the Agricultural Hall a multitude of white-stocked hackneys, unparalleled in history. We shall see the rather melancholy procession of fourth-rate thoroughbreds that come up to earn the £2,000 put at the disposal of the Royal Commission. We shall see incomparable shires, some good hunters, and a few good polo ponies, of which the best are owned by one man. None of these shows has results which are much more than a necessary display. The hackneys are of libidinal character, though they are a good enough type to make admirable breeding stock for their purposes. The thoroughbreds, which alone are connected with Government, make a meagre as well as a useless display. Through the whole list only the show of shires contains evidence that the breeding of useful horses in flourishing in England. The census, whatever it may indicate, will not alter the cardinal facts.

The census, so far as it has gone, is altogether unsatisfactory. But it is quite false to indicate how many of the horses are fit for service; and recently a collection of one hundred and more collected for the War Office to select from, only six or seven were purchased. Nor do the census figures promise that the supply is available. Farmers are not going to sell four-year-old horses to the War Office for £40 when they can get from the Swiss Government £45 for four-year-old horses, or £60 from France for four-year-olds.

On the alarm of any international emergency these horses would pour out of the country even faster than they are now pouring out. We need not only a supply of horses, but a supply of men. The position is that we have no hold on any horses beyond about 10,000 shires and a few hundred others, and that the reserve of remounts insured by a bonus to the omnibus companies has vanished.

The danger is that the Government may be content with the figures of the census. A rough estimate has been made that rather more than one million horses will be available for mobilization purposes when the census is complete. But the figure means nothing unless the Government is content to pay heavy premiums for registration.

Mr. Philipott Williams, the organizer of the Earmarking Association, has so far obtained rather more official recognition than Mr. Stapleton and pack of M.E.H.s, who compose the Imperial Horse Society. This month, too, will be completed the census of English horses originated by Lord Fortescue, and afterwards set going all over England by Mr. Haldane.

What does all this unusual activity mean? It means, in the first place, that a number of people, including two Government Departments, are considerably alarmed at the deficiency in the national supply of horses. We spent £15,000,000 during the Boer war in extra remounts, many of them creaks, and two years after the war our national supply showed a deficiency of young horses estimated at 12,000. Since that date the diminution of the horse population has been accelerated at a rate not expressed in any statistics by the paucity of the omnibus horses. These strong, well selected and trained horses were the most satisfactory of all the horses in the country, and the only ones of which England was proud between Hampton and Hammermith.

No other measures are required, for the scale insects feed only on living plants and are incapable of motion, they starve on the cut branches, the parasites which feed upon them, fly back to the orchard after pupation. The utilization of "antemphages," or insectivorous insects, is little practiced in the United States, where the insect pest has been far more thoroughly studied, parasites have been imported from various countries and plants infested with injurious insects.

A remarkable instance is that of a scale insect, introduced from California, which nearly destroyed the orange and lemon plantations of California. A somewhat similar case was recently reported from search for parasites of this scale insect.

A parasite was found and 100 specimens were brought to Canada, where they multiplied so rapidly that the following year 10,000 parasites were distributed

among the nurseries, and in a year and a half the scale was almost annihilated and the plantations were saved.

In employing parasites for the destruction of injurious insects, the method of procedure necessarily varies with the species which is the object of attack. In America, for the purpose of combating the Lipidid mites, which are so destructive of fruit and forest trees, hundreds of thousands of nests of certain species of parasitic wasps were sent, each winter, to a laboratory in Boston, which is devoted to the propagation and study of parasites of mites. The parasites are reared in boxes provided with glass windows through which the life processes and habits of the insects can be observed, and glass tubes, with their outer ends plugged with cotton, are inserted in opening in one side of the box. The parasitic insects, after pupation, seek the light and fly into the glass tubes, where they can be examined with a magnifying glass. These parasitic insects are sometimes found to be infested with parasites of their own. In this case, the insects and their parasites, the latter alone, are destroyed. The insects which are free from parasites are set at liberty or kept for breeding.

In order to prevent the dissemination of the non-indigenous hyperparasites which occasionally accompany parasitic insects sent from foreign countries, the insects are kept carefully closed and are provided with double the enclosure. When useful parasitic insects leave the breeding cages they are usually not kept at liberty, but are confined in small cages constructed over the cages, where each parasitic species can be propagated separately.

ENGLAND'S HORSELESS ARMY

TODAY the Royal Agricultural Society is giving hospitality to the

several recent organizations for the en-

Current Verse

FEACH

O my comrade, why such eagerness and hasting,
Such gupping down of life and never treading
I am going—yow may tarry here in town.

The tettered do not hurry in their growing,
Nor even the little flowers in their blowing,
Nor the red leaf in its fall among the brown.

You will not hide yourself where I shall hide me,
Where fern and laurel lining green be hid me

And soothe the hectic year with dreams of spring;
You will not know the wild primeval feeling

When solitude and stillness, softly stilled
Untie the cords that bind the spirit's wing;

You will not hear life's undersong the ocean
Singeth around the keen ship's quiet motion

And the cedars and the hidden river sing
—Chas. W. Russell, in Everyday's.

A COAT TALE

Old Tommy Taylor, tailor and Retailer, doth retail
Old Army coats, and coats of arms,
And coats of mail.

With coats of paint he paints his coats
Of arms smilies his coat,
His motto is, "I saw the tares,
Saw all may rip the mote."

He seldom tore his clothes, although
When cutting dandy's suits, he'd say,
And then he'd eye his clothes a while,
And close his eyes and snore.

To thread a little needle
He'd need a little thread,
When cutting dandy's suits, he'd say,
"This seissor cut I dread."

In winter he invests in vests;
In summer pants in pants;
In spring he sows some seedy things;
In fall he ripe, perchance.

FOOT GOAT

There was a goat in our town
And he was wondrous thin,
And yet we thought food was, he
Was always butting in.

And when he found the food was gone,
He never ceased blue—
He moaned at the dish and
He ate the table, too.

He ate a family washing,
The clothesline at a bite;
And when he was a while gone,
To what his appetite.

He might have been there eating yet,
But that's an open question—
He cut dandy's suits, he'd say,
And died of indigestion.

BLACK TORCHES

(In Remembrance of a Comedienne)
The tell-tell keys his strings,
A vagrant scale is rung,
Tap, tap; the baton wages—
The play's begun.

Out where the little winds sweep
The straggling mouse's thread;
Only a few to weep—
That clambine is dead.

Stillled are the dancing feet,
And the old song is sung;
Only the wind and still;
Know she has passed along.

Give her a moment's pause,
A flash of light as a star,
You, with your loud applause;
You who must come to die.

The wood-wind pipes its close,
And the violins close;
Only our dinner knows
The play's at end.

—Chicago Tribune

REVIEW

Dimly the spent days range themselves
Backward we look upon the serried
And the strong heart would fain recall
The blows.

Fate-struck—the weariness, the tears,
We did not live as we had planned to
do;
We did not walk the path our eyes
What dreamed we joys turned out but
bitter rue.

Our fruitless joys came fair, but
quietly died.

Still the music life do deftly wrought
Within the halls of memory is hung,
As wonderful as if the things we thought
Had all been found, and all our songs
were sung.

—Richard Wightman, in Hampton's

COATING OF ELECTRO-DEPOSITED IRON

A FLUID for this purpose can be obtained, according to Varrault, by

mixing 50 parts of water, mixing this solution with one of 10 parts of neutral potassium carbonate (Seignette salt), and adding 20 parts of aqueous ammonia. By diluting three to four Daniell's cells or battery, a very beautiful coating of iron can be produced.

green vitriol and 3 parts of all ammonia in 80 parts of water.

Transient Advertisements

Wanted

Party to break 50 to 100 acres this spring, 1 mile south of Acme. Apply to William C. O'Neil, Acme.

At the office of publication of this periodical the following advertisements subscriptions, job work and news items.

You will do well to see D. K. Pike before you sell hogs to anyone else. Live well bred. 8 miles east of Crossfield. 1416-48.

For Sale

Percheron Mares and Stallion, 1400 to 1700, one registered in foal, all broke, well bred. 8 miles east of Crossfield. 11-16-x John Patterson

Pure Bred Collie Pups. Five dollars each. Apply to John Morrison, 2 1/2 miles west and 1 mile south of Crossfield. Also well bred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Seventy-five cents each. 1015

Chosen Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. \$1.25 per 15. J. A. Sackett. 1416-48

Four good ox teams at \$1.50 a team with harness. W. I. Thomas, N.E. quarter, Sec. 12, Tp. 29, Rge. 20. 1225

Limited quantity of Banner Oats. These oats threshed from the acre after receiving substantial hail insurance. 50c per bushel. J. M. Reid, 28-28-27, West of the 4th Meridian, 12 miles east of Crossfield. 13-11

Brands

Why let your letters go astray when printed stationary costs but little more than unprinted. Brand your envelopes. Our limited envelopes printed at this office with space left for number of days and name of sender for fifty cents. This offer for farmers only.

James Robertson, Crossfield. Cattle branded on left ribs. Aug. 14

All cattle branded on right ribs. 1416-48 and also all marked on left ribs. 1416-48 belonging to Jas. Fowler, Crossfield, Alta. 9-26-x

Strayed

Strayed a chance to make money from my hands last week. I did not use the Chronicle column. Finder please return to Merchant Mosbach, Nobusius Corners.

Lost

An opportunity to make money if you do not advertise in our columns.

Three roller bearings on the road to Acme by the editor of the Acme News while freighting his plant to that point. A reward of 25c each will be paid finder.

Found

A paying advertising medium in The Crossfield Chronicle. Through it's columns you can sell your goods, stray cattle and you have no worry.

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the hall known as the Bishop Hall on the first Tuesday of each alternate month, commencing with February at 7 p.m.

By Order of the Village Council
5-52-t P. I. McNally, Chairman.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Potatoes, per c bushel. \$1.75
Wheat, No. 1, red, bus. 82c
Wheat, No. 3, " " 78c
Wheat, No. 4, " " 73c
Wheat, No. 5, " " 68c
Flax, " " 100c
Oats, " " 24c
Barley, " " 24c
Eggs, " " 30c
Butter, " lb. 25c
Hogs, live weight 87.00
Hogs, dressed 89.00
Cattle, live weight 1b. 24 to 3c
Cows, live weight 1/2 to 3

Want "Ads" Pay.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. W. B. Edward visited Calgary this week.

Mr. Wm. Urquhart visited Calgary on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Stratton purchased a team of horses from Mr. S. Cook.

Miss M. Anderson is, we understand, to be our new "hello girl."

Mr. C. C. Wilson, of Omenece, N.D., arrived in town last week.

Mr. L. G. Fisher boarded the south bound train on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Robt. Hayes visited Didsbury and Calgary during the past week.

Mr. G. Knight, of Wallaceburg, Ont., arrived in town last week from the east.

Rev. Menzies will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, March 20th.

Miss Viola Dille, who has been unwell for some time is we are pleased to report around again.

—List your land with Jack if you really want to effect a sale. J. S. Martin, Crossfield.

Mr. Squires left on Tuesday for Castor from which point he will drive out and inspect the country.

—Call around and see the fine assortment of Barrie buggies just received. Something new on the auto seat style.

—Money to loan up improved farms, no commission, no delay, you get the money in a few days. See Hulgren & Davis.

Mr. Watson, of Donnelly, Watson & Brown, of Calgary, was in town on Wednesday.

The Masonic lodge has rented the hall over the store of Mr. Jas. Dryburgh and is being fitted up by Mr. Urquhart.

Miss Laura Bushfield, of Beldington, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCoil the latter part of last week and commencement of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, parents of Mrs. Jno. Frew, who have been visiting their daughter and son-in-law and other friends left on Saturday for Killeith, Scotland.

Mr. Kirkwood, who has been teller in the Canadian Bank of Commerce for some time, has been transferred to Stoney Plain.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Levagood, of Didsbury, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. O. Levagood's over Sunday.

The stock, implements, etc., of Chas. Anderson, who lives fourteen miles west of Crossfield, will be sold by public auction on Thursday, March 24th. R. Hayes auctioneer.

Mr. Frank Bardwell lost a valuable horse on Wednesday. The horse was sick and in some manner fell and broke his neck.

Mr. O. Levagood paid Calgary a flying visit this week leaving on Tuesday night's train and returning Wednesday morning.

Mr. F. Stevens purchased a soda fountain on Saturday last and expects to open up in the near future. The room at the rear of the shop is to be fitted up as a parlor.

Mr. L. Bent, late of the Stoney Plain Bank of Commerce, is here filling the vacancy in the local branch caused by the departure of Mr. Kirkwood.

—The Pioneer Real Estate Firm, Hulgren & Davis, has the listing of the best land around Crossfield, close in, and on crop payments, at reasonable prices. Some good bargains for cash. Don't forget the name—Hulgren & Davis.

Mr. Mills, who has been staying between Centerville and Crossfield for the past while, returned to his home near Maple Creek on Wednesday.

Mr. Don Matheson, who has been visiting the coast cities, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, returned to town Thursday. He says that Alberta is good enough for him.

Mr. Byers contemplates pulling out east to-day with his well drilling outfit. He has a number of wells to put down in the vicinity of Belding.

A double wedding ceremony in Hillhurst, at the residence of W. M. Christie, was performed Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by Rev. D. A. Gunn, Mr. Harry D. Brown and Miss Minsard A. Hinchart presented themselves first, and were promptly made man and wife and immediately following Mr. O. Levagood and Miss Joy Maud Hinchart were united. The young couples are spending the first days of their honeymoon in Calgary, and will then take up their residence near Didsbury, Alta.—Calgary Daily News.

Mr. W. F. Martin, jeweler, of Fort William, Ont., a brother of Mr. J. Martin, is here visiting the late named gentleman. Mr. W. F. Martin is on his way to the coast for a trip, intending to visit Vancouver, Seattle and Victoria.

The usual placid serenity of the Sabbath was broken by the departure of three men from Dakota for their land eighty-five miles east of the Red Deer. They loaded up their wagon and "hit" the trail for Carlton.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church met on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Nina Wilson and at the conclusion of the meeting a social time was spent. On April 6th the Aid meets at the home of Mrs. B. Thomas.

Mr. J. Berry, who resides eight miles east of Crossfield, on the east half of 26-28-28, west of the Fourth meridian, sold his farm to Mr. W. Leas, a recent arrival from Illinois. The land is well improved, in a choice location and the price was good, the deal being a cash one. Mr. Berry is contemplating taking up land across the Red Deer.

The house and buildings of Mr. Schofield had a narrow escape from destruction by a prairie fire on Tuesday and was only saved after a hard fight. No particulars are to hand at the time of writing, and the origin is unknown to us. Special care should be taken at this time of the year and we would mention the fact that the law of the land bears heavily upon the careless or ignorant who fail to take the necessary precautions.

On Tuesday evening, March 8th, a surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, who reside six miles east of town. A large number of neighbors gathered to bid them, and also Mr. Wicks and Mr. McPhoe farewell. The evening was most enjoyably spent in singing music and games. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are moving to their new home near Okotoks, while Messrs. Wicks and McPhoe are going across the Red Deer.

We would add our wishes for their success, happiness and prosperity to those of their many friends.

We have chatted with a number of farmers this week and we learn that the fall wheat in this section of the country is remarkably strong and healthy for the time of the year.

Mr. Urquhart is making extensive improvements in his store. He has rearranged the furniture and got his furnishing departments. A complete set of shelving for the boots and shoes has been put in and a bicycle ladder.



The Local Improvement Act, Educational Tax Act, Village Act and the School Assessment Ordinance.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, Educational Tax Act, Village Act and the School Assessment Ordinance, a Judge of the Supreme Court has appointed FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1910, at Ten o'clock a.m., at the Court house in the City of Calgary, for holding court for confirmation of the returns made under the provisions of Section 91 of The Local Improvement Act in regard to the following Local Improvement Districts, viz.:

Local Improvement District No. 15-4, 16-8-4, 17-8-4, 9-T4, 10-T-4, 15-T-4, 16-T-4, 17-T-4, 9-W-4, 10-W-4, 12-W-4, 13-W-4, 14-W-4, 15-W-4, 16-W-4, 17-W-4, 10-2-4, 12-2-4, 9-A-5, 10-A-5, 11-A-5, 12-A-5, 13-A-5, 14-A-5, 16-A-5, 17-A-5, 10-B-5, 11-B-5, 17-B-5, 13-C-5, 606, 607, 608, 609 and 610, 11-B-5.

And of Section 11 of The Educational Tax Act in respect of lands situated within the following area, viz.:

Township 22 to 34 in Range 22, West of the 4th M.

Townships 17 to 19 and 22 to 34 in Ranges 25 and 34, W of the 4th M.

Townships 16 to 34 in Ranges 25 to 30, W of the 4th M.

Townships 15 to 34 in Ranges 1 to 7, West of the 4th M.

And of Section 67 of The Village Act in regard to the following Villages, viz.:

Villages of Borden, Crossfield, Cochrane, Chapin and Gledhill.

And of Section 10 of The School Assessment Ordinance in respect of the following School Districts, viz.:

School District No. 84, 85, 100, 114, 183, 226, 233, 310, 377, 409, 433, 476, 480, 491, 495, 550, 510, 546, 550, 704, 715, 723, 735, 738, 756, 761, 762, 770, 794, 812, 828, 832, 855, 907, 901, 1000, 1041, 1066, 1070, 1078, 1084, 1120, 1136, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1201, 1203, 1206, 1250, 1259, 1285, 1290, 1300, 1305, 1314, 1325, 1362, 1376, 1387, 1410, 1412, 1419, 1422, 1450, 1445, 1454, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1482, 1492, 1497, 1503, 1516, 1523, 1551, 1569, 1570, 1596, 1637, 1642 and 570.

Dated at Crossfield this 12th day of February, 1910.
JNO. PERRIE,
Tax Commissioner,
Department of Public Works.

Gopher Exterminators

Steel Traps 20c each \$2.25 doz.
Single Shot Rifles 22 cal \$5.00 to \$8.00

Repeating Rifles, 22 cal \$15.00 to \$18.00

WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

The kind you can depend upon
22 short cartridge, black powder 20c per box
22 long cartridges, black powder 25c per box
22 short cartridges, smokeless powder 30c per box
22 long cartridges, smokeless powder 35c per box

HAVE YOU TRIED SNAP

You had better use some Stove pipe varnish on your pipes before putting them away for the summer. It prevents rust and makes them last longer.

ONTKES & ARMSTRONG

Massey-Harris

The transfer of the Massey-Harris Co., at this point, has been taken over from Mr. D. A. MacCrimmon by F. R. Parker, and S. Timmins. In addition to the agency of this firms well known and satisfactory lines they handle

M. Rumley Co.'s Oil Pull Tractors, Threshing Machines, Grey Campbell's Buggies, Chatham Fanning Mills, Peerless Incubators and Brooders.

Call in and see the Massey-Harris new drill for 1910. It will pay you to see us before you buy.

PARKER & TIMMINS

Crossfield

Livery Feed & Sale Stable

H. Ontkes, Prop. Satisfaction Guaranteed

Attention Farmers!

Having purchased the McCormick Implement business from Mr. W. B. Edwards, we are now prepared to supply the McCormick line of Implements to the needy. Our motto will be

"A Square Deal to All"

We will carry a full line of Wagons, Discs, J.I. Case Plows, Drills, Mowers, Rakes, Binders, Barrie Buggies, Machine oil, etc. We hope to have your patronage.

Patridge & Gordon

Successors to W. B. Edwards.

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

THE restaurant gown is an especially important factor in the wardrobe of every woman who spends the winter in a city. She wants a gown which can be worn to dinner in the fashionable cafe or to the theatre, because so many people entertain their guests in one of the leading hotels or restaurants. There is a very popular one of satin and lace flouncing. It is cut in the princess style of lining satin. Over this is gathered a skirt of lace flouncing with a casing on that under side of the skirt half way up through which a ribbon is run and tied on the side. Allover lace forms the back and front of the chemise and gold lace on either side gives the surprise effect that is becoming noticeable in the Parisian gowns. The one-piece overdress and waist of satin is heavily embroidered in silk and gold. The same motifs are repeated upon the half-sleeves and backs.



Coat of Braided File Net, Bound in Satin

of the tunics. With the restaurant gown comes the broad hat with its charming outline. Many of the new hats which are showing the spring styles avoid the abrupt flares of the brim and curl away from the face gradually rolling up the most in back. Illusion bows and pins with heads of Irish lace are to be ultra-fashionable. There is a tendency for the heaviest of the trimming to be the back of the hat.

A quaint little evening gown for a young woman is shown by a smart ladies' wear designer. Chiffon was used over a lining of satin. The skirt has two gathered flounces of chiffon. The upper flounce is gathered under a broad band of lace insertion and the skirt is gathered into the belt. The yoke is of allover lace and the sleeve ruffles of edging. The giraffe is of satin. The surprise drape is full on the left side and plain on the right. The elbow sleeves are full on the outside. A rose made of soft pink satin ribbon confines the flounce folds.

The street suit may be developed in serge or cashmere. These suits, which will prove popular in the browns and blues, will be trimmed in self-colored velvet of a darker shade in bands. The style is of the Russian blouse order, opening in front, with the sleeves in the plain shirt-sleeve style. The collar is rolling and the belt is of the same material, fastened with a dull silver clasp. The skirt is circular and laps in front, with machine stitching as the only trimming.

Petticoats are in high favor again. Every variety, beginning with the lingerie petticoat and ending up with the plain tab skirt of gingham or zephyr, is in demand. The latter is bound to increase if the fashions promised for 1910 arrive.

Generally speaking, the new petticoat is a flounce from the knee down, and the flounce, plaited or otherwise constructed, flares full at the bottom. Tops are constantly being improved in their shape and fitting and while the many patent adjustable tops are more or less convenient and adopted, it is the petticoat with the close-fitted top and the usual traditional tie tapes that is offered and taken in the greatest number.

There is evidence that changeable taffets is in favor with the consumer for the spring petticoat. This is gratifying from two points of view—it makes the petticoat a refined garment and brings back an old friend in the material. Cotton taffets, which include all high grade silk-finished and thoroughly beetled percalines, are growing in favor for petticoats, and, according to one manufacturer of them, are in black, interfering with the sale of silk taffets for petticoats. Their fine appearance, moderate price and serviceability are powerful arguments in their favor, and petticoats made of cotton taffets are therefore in universal demand. In style they duplicate the best numbers in the silk lines and are fully as effective.

London drapers insist that the are going to claim the honor of indelibly marking the New Year in my lady's calendar as the season which brought something new under the sun in the handkerchief line. To this end they have induced Dame Fashion to put her stamp of disapproval on the white handkerchief, and if they have their way its place is to be taken by the finest lawn handkerchiefs in colors to match the gown. As an example, it may be understood by mere man that the most popular shades anticipated are to be heliotrope, "butter blue"—whatever that is—and a "tomato red."

Even lace no longer is to be popular on handkerchiefs, explained a leading West End draper. "Its place surely will be taken by delicate hand-worked embroideries. The most elaborate patterns are to be employed, such as a right of butterflies right across the handkerchief, or a little basket of flowers in the corner of a square of lawn, the 'posies' being worked in their natural colors. Colored flower embroidery on the corners of handkerchiefs is to be very much in vogue. Little wreaths of deep green shamrock, clusters of violets, sprays of forget-me-nots and the most beautiful many-colored posies are to be seen."

Meantime it would seem that man will have to meet this riot of color by declaring himself for the old-fashioned red bandana.

The reticules, smart leather bags, immense purses, have made way for the Directoire bag. This is now used as it was in the days of its pristine glory for all social occasions after the noon hour.

They are most convenient. More so than the bag of leather, because they have not its stiffness, its unwieldy bulk. It is more ornamental than those of hide and it harmonizes with the costume in an artistic way.

It has taken the place of the chain bag of silver and gold, though, of course, women who own these hundred dollar luxuries will not give them up, though they will add the Directoire bag to their costume in the evening when a metal bag is out of place.

One fashionable form is made of beaded silk, with the metal clasps at top and deep fringe at the bottom. This has a silk cord to go over the arm. Simpler ones are made of old brocade with silk fringe and a gathered top with silk cord.

Black velvet ones for afternoon are heavily embroidered in jet and edged with jet fringe; others are of all-over jet lined with cloth-of-gold or silver.

There are alluring ones for debutantes made of gold galleon and cloth-of-gold profusely trimmed with satin roses in Watteau tints. This has a gathered heading and a double silken cord. Others of cloth-of-silver with a huge brilliant rose with outspread leaves as its ornament.

Extra smart ones are made of cloths ancienne, which has been revived from medieval times. This is a heavy brocade with gold and silver threads woven through it. It is heavily trimmed with rusty gold medallions or the bees of Napoleon or the Empire wreath, with one's initial in the middle.

These Directoire bags can be made at home. If one wishes them mounted to a rim of metal at the top it is quite easy and not too expensive to have it done. This is more in keeping with the Directoire style, but the method of the Moyen-Age still prevails; this has the gathered top confined with the silken cords, which end in tassels of silk or bullion.

Fringe is on all of them. It may be the heavy gold kind that one expects to find in Italian palaces, or the soft silken kind that is always with you. Colored crystals, pearls and rhinestones are strung on silk and used in profusion.

The usefulness of these bags comes in the fact that they may be carried when leather bags or metal ones would not be appropriate. One takes them to the play, to the restaurant dinner or supper, to the opera and out to dinner and card parties.

The darker ones of ancient brocade, cloth-of-silver, jet and velvet are carried to the matinee, to a luncheon. At none of these places is a leather hang-bag appropriate, and great numbers of women cannot afford the gold and silver ones, therefore these lesser-priced, but most ornamental ones, fill the need.

The military note is strong among the street costumes of Paris. The two and three cornered hats of Napoleon tend to their way first, and then followed all manner of garments carrying the insignia of battle, or at least of standing armies.

Soldier clothes are at their best in old, although the velvet costume has borrowed a gay trapping now and again. The court suit glitters with gold frogs and brass buttons, and the one-piece frock has a "one-sided" martial fastening. The fur coat has taken on regimental lines, and the military cape is found in evening materials for the opera and in cravat-tied surface for stormy winter days.

Brass buttons abound, the loose leather belt hangs low, suggesting a place for the sabre, and gold fringe may be found for the looking.



Perfect Harmony in Out and Combination of Color

The so-called blouse of the Russians is a Cosack uniform, and it is not straining a point to decorate it with straps and buttons.

Dinner and opera gowns alone have escaped this touch of the military, but its predominance at every other point in the costuming of women has made up for that one omission.

On the fur coat are shown metallic buttons fastened up each side of the front, a braided belt, a straight collar, metal trimmed. This is equaled in correct outline by cloth street suits, the skirts of which are straight and plain (far more like trousers than a plaited skirt would be) and the coats of which resemble closely the best military cut. They are strapped across the chest with regular army frogs or they are decorated with horizontal bands of narrow fur from button to button down the double-breasted centre panel.

It is English, and a custom which many women on this side have adopted, to look carefully to the gaiters when out for a walk.

They are checked and are worn to match the covered hat. Blue and white gaiters look smart with a blue turban, grey and white with grey, brown and black with brown, and so on through the variety of tones of this winter's millinery.

This "mania for matching," as an observing man called it, necessitates a good supply of gaiters, but the possession of a variety gives a certain distinct individuality to the outfit of a woman.

OLD CHUM Cigarettes



TEN FOR TEN CENTS

OUR 1910

SEED CATALOGUE

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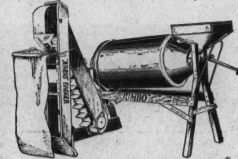
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

TEST THEM ALL, THEN TRY THE

"Jumbo"



Hundreds of Farmers say it is the best Grain Cleaner ever made, and they are right.

CAPACITY 100 BUSHELS

PER HOUR

SOLD ON AN ABSOLUTE

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This cut shows The "Jumbo" with Ragger Attachment. DON'T BUY any kind of a grain cleaner until you know and understand the "JUMBO" WAY.

Write today for catalogue with illustrations and explanatory literature.

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OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

MAKES JUST AS FINE PASTRY AS IT DOES BREAD AND THE BEST OF BOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS FIND IT

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Do You Realise that we manufacture over 2,500 MASON & RISCH Pianos every year.

Do You Realise that Mason & Risch Pianos are sold direct from factory to home, and at factory prices? If we did not manufacture our own Pianos we could not offer you the special advantages we are ready to place at your disposal. If there were not ours to give, we would not be one of the largest music houses in Canada.

Think this over—it means something to you.

Write for our Catalogue and Mailing List of Bargains.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

Factory Branch 710 Centre Street, Calgary, Alta.

Alberta Hotel

Good Accommodation Reasonable Rates

Geo. Stratton

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THE Parker Livery
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
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GOOD HORSES GOOD RIGS
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Crossfield. Alberta

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Now is the time to bring your Discs to be sharpened at
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Shoeing Forge.

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For Your Stationery and all Medical Supplies.

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Watches etc., received in Crossfield, by F. J. Benton, Barber.

4
Shoeing
Repair Work
Wagon Work
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H. W. Currie
The Blacksmith
Successor to W. Bradley

Wall Paper

New lot of Spring patterns in wall paper just arrived. Prices from 8c. to 60c. per single roll. Estimates given on all kinds of work. Painting, Kalsomining, Paperhanging, Sign Writing.

J. A. SACKETT.

OUR LETTER BASKET

Crossfield, Alta., March 14th, 1910
To Editor Crossfield Chronicle.

Dear Sir:—
I resigned from the position of constable for the village of Crossfield on Monday, March 14th, owing to the lack of support of the citizens and the council I would mention that I do not intend to sit up all night in a room with anyone and I do not think that the council would relish it either.

B. Burkholder.

Crossfield, Alta., March 16th, 1910.
To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Dear Sir:—
I understand that our worthy city fathers have granted permission for the running at large of cows used for domestic purposes. Up to the present I have been a strong supporter of the council upon most matters notwithstanding the fact that certain people have registered kicks. The clearing of the cattle off the streets was a boon to the town but the action of the council would seem to savor of a back down. Surely the owners of cows can have them herded, or tether them out. Until recently the cattle have always been a nuisance in our town and the sooner the council, in my humble opinion, rescind the motion the better for the town generally. Thanking you for the space I am taking up in your paper

I remain,
Yours truly,
A Ratepayer

March 16th, 1910.
The Editor Crossfield Chronicle

Dear Sir:—
Your timely notice of the existence of an Agricultural Society compels me to furnish you with a few more details regarding same.
Last year as you are aware a large number of farmers subscribed \$1.00 as a membership fee and naturally they feel sore at again being asked to subscribe. As one of the directors last year I can only say that everything seemed to combine against us. The time fixed was unsuitable owing to the harvest coming on and one thing after another compelled the members of the Directorate who took any interest in the matter to allow it to lapse for a year. This year we have fixed an early date, namely June 22nd, and we have a board of Directors who are enthusiastic and everything points to an enthusiastic show. But this cannot be done without the financial assistance of the merchants and farmers of the town and district. Might I therefore on behalf of my brother Directors solicit your help in the matter of subscriptions for membership and prize list. Membership fee is \$1.00 and for every member at a dollar the department of agriculture gives the society a dollar. Then in the matter of prizes we have already made out a list amounting to over \$400 and for this we get a rebate of sixty six and two-thirds per cent from the department.

Might I ask the merchants and business people of the village who intend to donate anything, either in money or in kind, to notify Mr. Geo. Boyce or any of the Directors.

Mr. Neil Crawford has already donated \$15 to be allotted as prizes for Percheron class. Now where are the Clydesmen and all the other sports.

Apologizing for trespassing upon your valuable space.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
A Director

EASTER HOLIDAY RATES

For the Easter Holiday, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will authorize a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale March 24th to 28 inclusive, final return limit March 30th, 1910.

SUCCESSFUL DANCE

The Modern Woodmen of America's dances on Thursday night was a decided success about a hundred persons being present. The music was furnished by Messrs. Boyce and Gilchrist.

Calgary is on a publicity campaign scheme. Edmonton does not need one just now.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

The village council met in the store of councillor Harvie on Monday night and the following business was transacted.—

McAnally—Calhoun—That milch cows only, those kept for domestic use, and no others, will be allowed to run at large or tolerance until further notice.—Carried unanimously.

Harvie—Calhoun—That the secretary-treasurer be instructed to write to the C. P. R., regarding a sidewalk from the north end of the railway station platform to the sidewalk on Railway Ave.

McAnally—Harvie—That the secretary-treasurer be instructed to write to Mr. Price, superintendent western division C. P. R. regarding the title to a right of way from the railway crossing south of town east and west to section line east of track running north and south and street of village.

Calhoun—Harvie—That the secretary-treasurer write Oser, Hammond & Nanton, townsite trustees, and request them to extend Railway Ave., to the blind line north at an early date.

After this the matter of the village ordinance came in for discussion and after a long session it was decided to request the government to give the village more power through the medium of by-laws to deal with the following:—Cleaning of unsanitary and vacant premises and vacant lots; Obstruction of streets by vehicles, machinery, etc.

A further request was made for an amendment to the section of the village ordinance regarding dog tax. The amendment to take the form of a clear definition as to the age a dog must attain before being taxable. A suggestion that a tenant of twelve months residence be entitled to vote on municipal matters, others than money by-laws, after paying poll tax.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Modern Architect.

In his book on "The English House" W. Shaw Sparrow, the eminent English art critic, puts up a novel plea for the cultivation of the modern architect through newspaper criticism. "Public opinion," he says, "should be an art-critic as well as his client."

"At present he never feels that whip with a thousand thoughts which newspapers keep for writers, painters, actors and dramatists. A writer of a bad play is fogged in one week by all the leading newspapers in England, for those in country places quote from the best known London critics. Indeed, there is so much ado that a bad play might well be a danger to the British empire. Yet it does harm only to the dramatist and his company, while a single bad plumber, a single slipshod builder, does more mischief in a year than all the bad plays written in a century."

Her Treat.

In the English royal family it is the custom to decorate the breakfast table in the favorite flower of the person who has a birthday. When Queen Victoria of Spain was the Princess Ena of Battenberg her flower was the primrose, and on her thirteenth birthday she received primroses as usual. Then she jokingly expressed the wish that, as she was Scotch, there would be a change to thistles. Her brothers kept the wish in mind and gathered thistles for her fourteenth birthday. But Ena suspected something was up and, slipping downstairs earlier than usual, saw the thistles and took action. When her brothers came down, keen for the surprise to their sister, they found chopped thistles and rings of waiting for them and in front of their plates the sign reading, "A Treat For Dodos."

"But so feet of so bed," the bewildered Frenchman said, "it was not on so end of so leg."

Trouble For Pe.

"Where do they wind you up, Miss Skrecker?"
"Wind me up?"
"Yes, pe said you sang mechanically."—Houston Post.

"It's that speaks some, but he that are rope."—Arabian proverb.

Whips Harness

I

Robes Saddles

can supply you with any kind of harness you need, light or heavy. First-class in quality and made to stand the strain of everyday work.

Repair Work A Specialty
Jas. Dryburgh

Crossfield

Alberta

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The CHRONICLE

UNTIL

December 31, 1910

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A SNAP ON A Half Section

J. S. MARTIN

Crossfield, Alberta